

and unbecoming a gentleman, that every well regulated and virtuous mind must feel pain and disgust at the ignominious appearance of it....to shun every kind of vice, those especially which are the most shameful and base, such as luxury, avarice, cruelty, and the like; of which some are evidently vile and abject, such as gluttony and drunkenness; some filthy and obscene, such as lewdness; some shockingly wicked, as murder, and so of the rest. . . . Now all these vices in general as things scandalous and unlawful, render a man thoroughly disagreeable in common life.<sup>1</sup> The Mirrour of Good Maners contains many warnings against vice. The following quotation is an example,

"He suffreth not vile lust nor blind lascivitie,  
To subdue his reason, witte or intelligence,  
But boldly he bridleth all wilde enormitie,  
Much strongly subduing carnall concupiscente  
For certes no bondage nor vile obedience  
Is fowler to mankinde first founred reasonable,  
Then to be subdued to vices detestable."<sup>2</sup>

Chesterfield wisely expresses the thought, "Every excellency, and every virtue has its kindred vice or weakness; and if carried beyond certain bounds, sinks into one or the other. .... Vice in its true light is so deformed that it shocks us at first sight and would hardly ever seduce us, if it did not at first, wear the mask of some virtue."<sup>3</sup> and in Letter CCXIV, "People easily

1. Galateo, p 161 f.

2. Mirrour of Good Maners, p 38.

3. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son, p 145, Letter CXLII.